

21

July 1990

Lebanon reforms constitution

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon's parliament approved constitutional reforms Tuesday that could be a step towards ending the 15-year civil war. The reforms, although strongly opposed by Christian rightists, would give the country's Muslim majority more say in the Christian-dominated political system, helping to end one of the main Muslim grievances in the conflict. Political sources said the move was a "breakthrough in the political stalemate and presented a "real chance to end the civil war." It was the first time since Lebanon's independence in 1943, when Christians were considered to make up most of the population, that fundamental amendments to the constitution were introduced. Fifty-one deputies gathered at the parliament's building in Beirut's devastated downtown, the scene of some of the most ferocious fighting over the years, to consider the reforms. Forty-eight voted in favour. The current parliament, which has 70 surviving members of its 99 seats, was elected for a four-year term in 1972 but the outbreak of violence since then has prohibited the election of a new assembly.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جريدة الأردن تطهير يومية مستقلة تهتم بالأنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي".

Volume 15 Number 4475

AMMAN WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1990, SAFAR 1, 1411

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams

Qasem meets U.N. envoys

AMMAN (J.T.) — Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem Tuesday met with the United Nations assistant secretary general and director of the U.N. secretariat general's office, Virendra Dayal, and Assistant Secretary General Koffi Anan, who were heading for Baghdad on a special mission assigned to them by the secretary general. Qasem reviewed with the two U.N. officials the latest developments and means to defuse the tension in the region through practical and appropriate solutions. Qasem briefed the two U.N. officials on Jordan's efforts and the facilities it offers to the people arriving in Jordan from Baghdad and Kuwait. Qasem explained the difficulties Jordan encounters in receiving such large number of people and providing all means of comfort to them. A total of 14,693 people have crossed to Jordan since August 2.

Cheysson warns superpowers

PARIS (Petra) — Former French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson has warned that the superpowers "will not win a war against a people. If we put ourselves in a state of war, we will have to be killed in order to win." He added: "We will not win a war against a people, especially if the Americans started it through bombardment because in this case we would have to face a unanimous Arab stand against us." Cheysson is one of the 12 French delegates explaining the French position concerning the Gulf crisis.

Egyptians staying back, official says

AMMAN (Petra) — Senior official from the Ministry of Interior said Tuesday that the number of Egyptians arriving in Jordan from Kuwait and Iraq is higher than those who are going to Egypt. The source said that there were ongoing contacts with concerned Egyptian authorities to facilitate travel for Egyptians to return to their country. The number of Egyptians currently in Jordan resulting from the Gulf crisis has reached more than 40,000, according to the official.

Last Iraqi soldier leaves Iran

NICOSIA (Agencies) — Iraq completed its pullout from Iranian territory Tuesday, freeing up thousands of battle-hardened Iraqi troops to face off against the multinational military force in Saudi Arabia.

The pullout, confirmed by both sides, was a major step towards a peace treaty and compliance with U.N. Resolution 598, which set up the 1988 ceasefire in the eight-year Gulf war.

"The units of the Third Army Corps completed their pullout today," said a statement by an Iraqi military spokesman broadcast by Baghdad Radio.

"With this, the units of our armed forces have completed their withdrawal from all Iranian territories."

Iranian radio broadcast an announcement by the armed forces command headquarters which said: "Occupied Iranian territories have been relinquished by the Iraqi forces from the military point of view."

"From the technical and legal point of view a team will be dispatched to the frontiers so that the withdrawal may be inspected on the basis of frontier sign-posts defined in the 1975 accord," the radio said.

Tehran Television showed aerial footage of vast areas of destroyed Iranian dwellings in the occupied areas.

Iraq ready for unconditional talks on Mideast conflicts

Aziz urges U.S. to realise new chapter in Arab history, calls on Bush to listen to King Hussein

By Lannis K. Andoni
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Iraqi Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz Tuesday called for unconditional talks with the U.S. to solve all problems of the Middle East, including the Gulf crisis and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

At a crowded press conference Aziz disclosed that his country had already notified its readiness for immediate negotiations with the U.S. over all conflicts in the area.

"Last night I saw the American charge d'affaires in Baghdad and told him if you are ready to talk we are ready to talk," he said.

The Iraqi official also urged the

American administration to consider seriously the advice and the assessment of His Majesty King Hussein stressing, however, that the Iraqi and Jordanian positions were not necessarily identical.

He said King Hussein did not mediate between Iraq and President George Bush during his recent trip to Washington but had explained the situation to the American administration.

"He (King Hussein) is an experienced statesman. He knows realities in this region. He is on top and knows realities and rules as far as the masses are concerned. He did give the U.S. president a correct advice and good analysis. It is very important to the Arab world in which the rich rulers of the Arab World is over."

It is determined not budge on its

Aziz said that Bush was listening to the advice of Arab "corrupt leaders who were isolated from their people and whose only merit is owing billions of dollars."

According to Aziz's statements, the main constituents of the Iraqi position are:

— Iraq resents foreign intervention in the Gulf crisis.

— It is undeterred by international sanctions and condemnation.

— It insists on a comprehensive international approach towards all problems of the region.

— It believes that the old Arab order in which the rich rulers of the Arab World is over."

(Continued on page 5)

Iraq moves Scuds to Kuwait; Saddam warns U.S. of peace or war

NICOSIA (Agencies) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, reported to be moving missiles to the Gulf frontline with U.S. forces, warned American leader George Bush Tuesday to seek peace or face global disaster.

"The United States must look for opportunities for peace and must not accelerate war measures," Saddam said in an "open letter" to Bush broadcast on Iraqi Television.

"If Bush was to attack, a grave disaster would take place, not only regarding the region but regarding the whole world," said Saddam, who has declared his answer to nuclear attack would be binary chemical weapons.

Iraq is moving into Kuwait Scud missiles capable of hitting targets deep inside Saudi Arabia with chemical warheads, the publisher of the authoritative Jane's Defense Weekly, Paul Beaver, told Reuters.

Beaver, who believed Iraq moved all its mobile Scud-B mis-

sile launchers into Kuwait Saturday and Sunday.

"We have confirmed with sources in London that they moved 10 Scud launchers into Kuwait. And then a further 26 launchers — we believe that's the total mobile launchers available to Baghdad," he said.

He said the missiles themselves, which can carry chemical, high explosive or nuclear warheads, were on their way to Kuwait.

Andrew Duncan of the London-based International Institute of Strategic Studies said Saudi Arabia had a missile arsenal of its own which could act as a "deterrent."

He said the institute estimated Saudi Arabia recently increased the number of its Chinese-built CSS-2 missiles from nine to 27.

These weapons, with a range of some 2,700 kilometres, were based at three sites in the kingdom, he said. They would be able to

(Continued on page 4)

Nakayama seen to have made little headway

By P.V. Vivekanand
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Japan apparently made little headway in its efforts to convince Jordan to impose immediate sanctions against Iraq, as Jordanian officials insisted that the Kingdom would only adhere to the relevant United Nations resolution during talks held here Tuesday by Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama.

A Japanese foreign ministry spokesman, Makoto Yamamoto, confirmed that Japan promised to help Jordan financially if the Kingdom applies sanctions against Iraq and the Jordanian side said that it "would adhere to U.N. resolutions on the understandings that there are some technical points remaining to be cleared

up (first)."

Briefing the press on behalf of Nakayama, who was received by His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Tuesday, the spokesman said "economic measures" were among the actions considered by Tokyo in what he described as "the international effort to restore peace and stability in the region."

The Japanese side reiterated its position that Japan promised to help Jordan financially if the Kingdom applies sanctions against Iraq and the Jordanian side said that it "would adhere to U.N. resolutions on the understandings that there are some technical points remaining to be cleared

(Continued on page 5)

Egypt wants Iraqi pullout, sends forces to Gulf

CAIRO (Agencies) — Egypt Tuesday called on Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait amid reports that it had begun sending tanks, artillery and anti-aircraft missiles to back up its troops in Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states.

"Egypt has sent M-60A3 tanks, armoured personnel carriers and howitzers by sea to Saudi Arabia to provide fire support for its troops who are already there," said a source quoted by Reuters.

There was, however, no immediate official confirmation of the move which follows Iraq's Aug. 2 take-over of Kuwait.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak appealed to Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait to avoid "a destructive war that will devour everything."

Mubarak's statement was read on the state-owned national television and Cairo Radio. It was surrounded by nationalist songs

and martial music which emphasized Arab unity, with film clips showing Mubarak and Arab leaders including Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

Mubarak said he was appealing for the Iraqi withdrawal "in the name of everything sacred on our Arab soil... in the name of Islam, the religion of peace... in the name of Arab nationalism... in the name of every man, woman and child on our Arab land."

"What the losses and consequences would be if the fire broke out... it would take us back to darkness and loss," Mubarak added.

Egypt has sent 5,000 troops to Saudi Arabia in line with an Arab summit resolution to send an Arab force to the Gulf.

Defence Ministry sources said Egypt had sent anti-aircraft batteries to the United Arab Emirates.

IN THE NAME OF GOD, THE MERCIFUL AND THE COMPASSIONATE

AN APPEAL TO THE WOMEN OF JORDAN

from the north, south, east and west
you are invited to take part in

A WOMEN MARCH

to express support for Jordan's noble and brave stand and to pledge allegiance to Sharif Hussein Ben Talal and to declare unity of ranks in the battle we are waging against the forces of injustice and oppression and in defence of our Islamic shrines and the honour of the Arab Nation.

The march will be held Thursday August 23, 1990 at 4:30 p.m. with the first group of women assembling at the car park of the Shannak Building, Firdas Circle, Jabal Hussein. The second group will join the march at Al Hussein College School, Jabal Hussein. The march will proceed to the gates of the Basman Palace.

God is great

God conquers all plots

The preparatory committee for the march
Tel: 819096, 674973, 682522, 667937

King meets Aziz, Nakayama

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday held talks with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz, who delivered to him a verbal message from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said the King discussed with Aziz the latest developments in the Gulf crisis and briefed the Iraqi minister on the outcome of his recent visit

to the United States in a bid to de-escalate the tension in the region.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Royal Court Chief Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker and the King's Political Advisor Adnan Abu Odeh attended the meeting.

Aziz later told a press conference that he had conveyed

to the King a verbal message from Saddam.

The King also held a meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, who arrived here Monday. The focus of the discussions were the latest developments in the Gulf crisis.

Aziz later told a press conference that he had conveyed

Iraqi tanker unloads at Yemen

ADEN (Agencies) — An Iraqi tanker unloaded its cargo Tuesday at the Aden refinery, apparently the first Iraqi oil to slip through a Western blockade since U.N. sanctions were imposed.

Oil industry sources in Yemen said they saw the 36,330 tonne 'Ain Zahab unloaded at Aden but the nature of the cargo was not immediately known.

They said another two Iraqi tankers were waiting offshore and named one as the 36,397-tonne Baba Gurgur which U.S. warships had been shadowing through the Gulf after firing warning shots Saturday.

But a port official reached by telephone told the AP the Iraqi tankers were Al Fao and Al Qadisiyah they were docked when he arrived at work Tuesday morning, he said. The two tankers had been anchored off Saudi Arabia, which turned them away from the Red Sea port of Yanbu last week.

In a surprise decision, Yemen told the U.N. Security Council it would turn away that tanker, one of two that refused to stop Saturday when U.S. warships enforcing a United Nations embargo of Iraq fired warning shots across their bows.

Iraq has a processing deal with the Aden refinery under which it supplies 30,000 barrels per day

Badran: Jordan continues effort to defuse tension

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran said Tuesday that Jordan was pursuing its efforts and contacts in both the Arab and international arenas to find a peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis.

"The situation should in no case reach the stage of explosion," Badran said. "However, opportunities of dialogue diminish as long as tension remains high in the region," Badran said.

He added Jordan had informed the United States of its position, which calls for "preventing the

increasing escalation of the crisis so that it should not be matched with counter escalation on the other side."

On Jordan's adherence to the ban imposed by the United Nations Security Council on Iraq, Badran said, Jordan had presented a detailed report to the U.N. about the losses it is going to sustain as a result of applying the sanctions. The Jordan News Agency, Petra, which carried the prime minister's comments, did not say to which party he had made these comments.

Yaqub Khan arrives, thanks Jordan for help

AMMAN (Agencies) — Pakistani Foreign Minister Sabahuddin Yaqub Khan arrived in Amman Tuesday for talks on the Gulf crisis with his counterpart, Marwan Al Qasem.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, quoted him as thanking Jordan for its assistance to Pakistani workers fleeing from Iraq and Kuwait.

Yaqub Khan, on a two-day visit, told Petra his government supported diplomatic efforts to settle the Gulf crisis and any efforts to restore peace and stability to the region.

Pakistan said on Aug. 13 it would join U.S.-led forces deployed in Saudi Arabia but has not said how many troops it will send or when they will go.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman

APPEAL

MILK & MEDICINE FOR THE CHILDREN OF IRAQ

An appeal directed to the human conscience all over the world, starting from Jordan.

From the children of Jordan to fathers and mothers wherever they are.

The children of Jordan from the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) who are aware there is still a responsive human conscience appeal to all citizens in Jordan, to the local, Arab, regional and international organisations and to leaders of the world's countries to and injustice against the children of Iraq who are threatened with being deprived of bread, milk and medicine.

The children of Jordan demand all to implement the principles of the international declaration on children's rights which provides for protecting and taking care of children under all circumstances, in all times and in the days of war and peace alike. The principles of the international declaration on children's rights by which all the world abide by linking between these rights and the child's basic needs. The declaration's provisions under articles No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10 guarantee the protection and welfare of children as well as social, food, and educational security and their right to grow up in healthy conditions in the times of war, peace and disasters.

The children of Jordan appeal for providing milk, food and medicine supplies for the children of Iraq.

This appeal comes on the eve of convening the world summit for children in which many leaders of the world's countries will take part to protect childhood.

As we heed our call from the General Union of Voluntary Societies in Jordan we appeal to fathers and mothers to respond favourably to this call. Let us share our food together.

Cash and in-kind donations are received at the following centres:

The General Union of Voluntary Societies - Jabal Lubdeh, Tel. 634001, 634009, 630398.

GUVS - Amman Governorate (02)242518

U.S. fails to get Security Council okay for force

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The United States failed early Tuesday to get immediate U.N. Security Council approval to use limited military force in the Gulf in order to enforce an international trade embargo against Iraq.

But U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering said the council would review the issue again, perhaps late Tuesday.

Security Council members, called together by the United States Monday evening, went into emergency private consultations early Tuesday.

But they adjourned without voting on an unprecedented U.S. proposal which would authorize members to use "such minimum force as may be necessary" to intercept vessels in the Gulf.

The United States had wanted quick approval for any military action it might take while its warships were shadowing two loaded Iraq oil tankers in waters near the Gulf.

One of the tankers was said to be headed for Yemen and would discharge oil there shortly.

British Ambassador Crispin Tickell said after the adjournment that Yemen's ambassador, Abdullah Saleh Al Ashtal, assured the council and the press that it would fully respect the U.N.-imposed economic sanctions, indicating it would not allow the tanker to discharge its cargo.

Iraq warns France

NICOSIA (Agencies) — Baghdad warned Tuesday that it would treat French citizens the same as Americans and Britons if France joined in measures to enforce U.N. sanctions against Iraq.

The announcement followed a statement by France that it would join the embargo enforcement efforts, according to the Iraqi News Agency, monitored in Nicosia.

The French Foreign Ministry announced Saturday that naval forces in the region would enforce the embargo "with firmness." It did not specify what that meant.

President Francois Mitterrand told U.S. President George Bush Monday night in a telephone conversation that he agreed on "the necessity of a very strict application of the embargo," sources at the Elysee Palace said Tuesday.

The French government Monday rejected a proposal by Iraqi President Saddam Hussein that the thousands of foreigners held in Iraq and Kuwait would be released if foreign troops withdrew from Saudi Arabia.

Iraq's information minister said Monday that no citizens of countries which support the United States will be allowed to leave Iraq.

"They aren't hostages, they are guests," Latif Nassif Jascem told the French television network TF1 in an interview in Baghdad. The French naval fuel tanker Durance left Brest Monday for the Gulf, bringing the French fleet in the region or on the way

Therefore, he said, the U.S. resolution could wait until governments had more time to study it.

Pickering said the United States agreed to the adjournment. "We asked the council to move expeditiously on this resolution but we agreed that we would adjourn while governments got instructions," he said.

Ambassadors from both Yemen and Cuba told reporters they felt the resolution in its present form was far too broad, saying the Security Council should not be used to give authority to member states for nearly unlimited action.

But some kind of resolution on the subject might be adopted following another round of meetings between the five permanent members of the council — the United States, Britain, France, the Soviet Union and China — who have been consulting for five days.

The United States has justified its deployment of ships and troops in the Middle East on the basis of Article 51 of the U.N. Charter which allows member states in this case Kuwait, to request assistance in case of attack.

Iraq invaded Kuwait on Aug. 2, setting off the crisis.

But neither Washington nor any of the other Western nations with fleets in the Gulf have

received Security Council approval for the use of military power to enforce U.N. sanctions adopted by the council Aug. 6.

The U.S. proposal would have the Security Council authorize "with immediate effect all member states which are deploying maritime forces to the area to use such minimum force as may be necessary to verify the cargoes and destinations of all inward and outward merchant shipping and to ensure strict enforcement of measures laid down in Resolution 661 (on sanctions)."

It also recommends that member states "should take all necessary action in accordance with the (U.N.) Charter in cooperation with the legitimate government of Kuwait and others as may be necessary to ensure complete compliance" with the U.N.-ordered sanctions.

It does not call for national troops to be put under U.N. control nor ask the council to formally declare a blockade against Iraq.

China has voiced apprehension about naval action, but diplomats said it might not use its veto power to kill a resolution agreed on by a majority of members.

A council resolution normally requires positive votes from at least nine of the group's 15 nations, provided no veto is cast by any of the five permanent members.

Libya threatens pullout from U.N.

TRIPOLI (R) — Libya said Monday it would consider withdrawing from the United Nations unless the Security Council condemned the United States for imposing a naval blockade on Iraq in violation of the U.N. Charter.

Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi told dozens of reporters flown to Libya on chartered planes that his country would not be the only one to think about leaving the world body if the Security Council avoided taking action against Washington.

"No one is defending Iraq for entering Kuwait by force. But the United States and its allies are trying to remedy this mistake by making a bigger a mistake," Qadhafi said.

Qadhafi, speaking in his tent a few metres from his former residence which was bombed by U.S. jets in April 1986, said the United States had violated the U.N. Charter because it imposed the blockade without the approval of the Security Council.

He said that the Security Council had only ordered an economic embargo of Iraq when it imposed sanctions against Baghdad over its invasion of Kuwait Aug. 2. No country had the right to use force to enforce the sanctions, he added.

"If the Security Council does not act (to condemn the United States), countries will start to think about leaving the United Nations," Qadhafi said.

"My country will be the first to think of this, I mean withdrawing from the United Nations."

Qadhafi has refused to recognize Iraq's merger with Kuwait.

But he stood by Baghdad at the Arab summit in Cairo 10 days ago in voting against a resolution approved by a majority of Arab leaders that endorsed Saudi Arabia's action in inviting U.S. and other Western forces into the kingdom.

U.S. defence officials travelling with Cheney said the sales could go beyond 315 General Dynamics M-1A1 Abrams tanks and 12

U.S. tanks and missiles for S. Arabia

Queen visits mobile museum, social development centre

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Tuesday visited the Mobile Life and Science Museum currently stationed in Al Mwaaqar as part of its tour around the Kingdom, and inspected its exhibits.

The mobile museum aims at serving all sectors of rural and urban communities and at reaching the children who do not have access to such facilities.

Queen Noor initiated the project in 1988 and it is currently being implemented by the Haya Cultural Centre, in cooperation with the Noor Al Hussein Foundation, as an outreach programme of the Children's Heritage and Science Museum, which is carried out by the foundation.

The trailer was presented as a gift to Her Majesty Queen Noor by the Daimler-Benz Company during Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor's official visit to Germany in February 1988. The Haya Cultural Centre, with the help of experts from the private and public sectors, prepared and equipped the vehicle to offer scientific, developmental, cultural and awareness services for distant and small communities.

The museum includes various exhibits in the fields of science, traffic, preservation of the environment, public safety and a library. Its specially-trained crew carry out different workshops in arts, science, antiquities and preservation of the environment; they also show films and plays related to these subjects.

In addition to the facilities for video presentations and the library, the museum is also equipped with a puppet theatre.

The visits are programmed through and in cooperation with public and private institutions throughout the year, whereby the museum can stay in a village for several days, during which it interacts with its inhabitants, both old and young.

The museum offers the inhabitants valuable information related to their day-to-day life and makes them aware of what is best for their community and environment, all in cooperation with official departments and local charitable societies.

The mobile museum offers its services to any public institution that wishes to transmit a cultural, educational or developmental message to remote areas by means of special shows it prepares.

The museum's future services will be closely coordinated with the



Her Majesty Queen Noor Thursday visits the Mobile Life and Science Museum currently stationed in Al Mwaaqar

ministries of culture, education, social development, agriculture, environment and universities.

After visiting the museum, Her Majesty proceeded to the Social Development Centre, which was established by the Ministry of Social Development in Al Mwaaqar in 1989 to serve 14 villages in the district, with a total population of 20,000 people.

The centre has a sewing train-

ing workshop, and a kindergarten with a small children's library; it is attended by approximately 60 children.

Accompanying the Queen were Amman Governor Mohammad Ali Al Amin, secretaries general of the ministries of social development and education, the director of the Haya Cultural Centre, Nabil Sawalha and other officials.

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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation

Established 1974

الجريدة العربية المستقلة الصادرة باللغة الإنجليزية

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The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Medicine deadlier than disease

U.S. President George Bush's militaristic reaction to the Iraqi takeover of Kuwait is wreaking havoc with the global economy, oil supplies, shipping and currency exchanges. None of these aftereffects would have occurred had President Bush's response to the Gulf crisis been more rational. The minute he made his country's position on the conflict a personal crusade driven by hatred and emotional outbursts, the entire world became his hostage and the victim of his ill-advised policy. Jordan is among the many countries which stand to suffer considerably from Washington's policies and now has to endure additional hardships at a critical time in its economic revival. All these global problems could have been avoided had Bush acted with more restraint. For how long can the capitals of the world stay silent in the face of this irresponsible and misguided U.S. policy? There are already many voices within the U.S., even within Bush's Republican Party, which are questioning the sanity of President Bush's escalation of the conflict in the Gulf. In due course other voices from the four corners of the world will be heard expressing their growing sentiment against war in the region. Hopefully the opposition to Bush's poker game in the Middle East will galvanise into sufficient strength before he makes another move in the wrong direction. The prime responsibility in this context lies with the American people who must be weary of an unnecessary war, where the price would be immeasurable. The American people can reverse the tide in the direction of a major conflagration in the Arabian Gulf by questioning the foundation of their country's policy towards the Arab World. Surely in due course the American people would come to the conclusion that the medicine which is being prescribed by President Bush is more fatal than the disease it seeks to remedy.



JORDAN PRESS COMMENTARIES

All Ra'i daily said Tuesday that despite the many changes and developments that took place in the world since the colonial years, the Western nations' views towards the developing nations seem to have remained the same. This is obvious and clearly manifested in the massing of forces and warships to subdue a developing nation in the Gulf which rose to regain its own rights and to defend Arab soil, said the paper. The massing of troops is a clear indication that the Western colonial nations are determined to deal severely with any Arab country that dares to rise and seek freedom and gain strength to safeguard its own interests, the paper added. But, it said, that this time things are different for the West, because the invaders will not find the Iraqis alone in the battle as the millions of Arabs are determined to fight the common enemy and to upset his calculations and plans. We realise the fact that the British and Americans harbour great hatred for the Arabs who seek sovereignty and independence, but we fail to realise the intentions of the other European nations, like France for instance, which has dealt a heavy defeat in Algeria and learnt its lessons, the paper said. The paper said that in the event of war, the millions of Arabs and Muslims will be transformed into elements of destruction for all foreign interests in their countries.

Despite the fact that the United States will continue to object to any Arab solution for the Gulf crisis, there can be no alternative to the Arab countries' interference if the problem is to be settled peacefully, said Al Dastour daily Tuesday. The Arab states, especially those in the Gulf, should realise that the presence of American troops can by no means end the disputes and can not provide permanent protection, because these are invading forces determined to secure their own interests, the paper noted. The massing of troops in the Gulf has created an atmosphere saturated with horror that led to a re-consideration of the situation on the part of a number of countries involved in this crisis, the paper added. These countries began to realise that any armed conflict can only complicate matters and aggravate the situation, and could result in the loss of thousands of foreign nationals who are bound to be caught up in such a conflict, said the paper. Should countries supporting the Americans persist in their stand, said the paper, sooner or later they are bound to find themselves at the mercy of the new colonial powers.

Saw Al Sha'ab daily said Iraq's steadfastness in the face of the ominous forces posed to attack, the change in the attitude of some Western nations with regard to the crisis and the millions of Arab people's support for Iraq in its courageous stand can serve as a deterrent to foreign aggression. It is hoped that the changes will pave the way for a peaceful solution that can come through Arab mediation, because the whole region is now poised at the top of volcano which could erupt at any moment causing untold devastation, the paper said. Should a conflict flare up there can be no winners; and the Western interests in the Arab region are bound to go up in flames although the Arabs also are bound to suffer and incur losses of colossal dimensions, the paper added. It said that the world cannot be deceived by Washington's call for war on Iraq to liberate the Western nations because it is the United States which has started the confrontation and refuses to accept any Iraqi peace offers.

Economic Forum

Western oil interests and gunboat diplomacy

By Dr. Abdalla Makti

IN THIS column last Wednesday, we tried to draw the attention of our foreign readers to the very simple fact that Arabs, most particularly Iraq, need to sell oil to the West more than the West needs to buy their oil and that the undisturbed flow of Arab oil to the world and the West is therefore a vital Arab interest. Our need for foreign exchange is so strong and will remain so far 10-20 years, to the extent that we can not afford not to sell oil without collapsing. And, as you know, we do not drink our oil (or can not drink all of it!).

We also pointed out that no party can dictate a high or low oil price for more than a short period because the oil world market is an almost perfect market which does not tolerate an unfair price, whether high or low. And this market does correct unfair prices in a way as to make up for this unfairness during that whole period. To explain, work out a weighted average of the oil price in the 1979-90 period during which unfair prices of \$40 and \$10

prevailed and you will come up with a price of around \$20-25 which is a fair price, that is one justified by demand and supply criteria.

The conclusion that must follow is that if President Bush and/or his Western colleagues say that they are waging the present very high-risk confrontation in the Gulf, with all the catastrophic results of a consequential war, in defence of the oil interests of the West. Mr. Bush and his colleagues will be feeling themselves, or misleading their peoples and electorates, after being fooled or misled by their advisers.

Another related argument abused to justify the resurrection of gunboat diplomacy in this area is that the hike in oil prices caused by Iraqi policies is leading to an economic recession in USA and other industrialised countries is not in the interest of these countries which will be hurt by recession probably more than the Western countries. Recession means negative economic growth rates for periods of six months or more. If the Amer-

ican economy grows at zero or negative rates of say 1-2 per cent, this will not threaten the U.S. national security or impoverish America which will, any way, make up for the forgone growth early in the next economic expansion.

On the other hand, the adverse effects which hit world economies after the eruption of the Kuwaiti crisis, such as the erratic movements of stock prices and the rise in oil prices, are a result of the reaction of the markets to the over-reaction of Mr. Bush to that crisis and not to the crisis itself.

Imagine a situation where Mr. Bush played down the "gravity" of that crisis for at least tactical rather than strategical purpose. This would have calmed the markets and contained the pre-mentioned adverse effects.

The withdrawal of Iraqi and Kuwaiti oil from the world oil market, that is 4-5 million barrels daily, does not justify the more-than-proportionate recent rise in oil prices for three reasons. First, there was already an oil glut and

contract to provide USA, for example, with oil for say, twenty or more years, without any disruption, at a tolerable price. A tolerable price may be defined as any price derived from oil price indexed in the last two or three years plus the annual increase in the price of industrial countries manufactured exports because that is what oil revenues are used to pay for.

All Arab oil countries must be ready to do that. Most probably, Mr. Bush will reject it because it is not the Arab oil that he is after. But what is he really after? Let the American and other Western peoples find out for themselves. But to the Arabs, he is after spreading and perpetuating American domination on the Arab World. If oil does come into the picture, it will be for two purposes: to obtain it at very low (real or nominal) prices and to ensure that it goes first to USA. That is before going to a unified Germany, unified Europe or a mighty Japan in the long run.

Arab oil producers, particularly Iraq, can prove to the American and world public opinion that the so-called undisrupted flow of Arab oil at tolerable prices to the West is not the reason of the present American gunboat diplomacy. Arab oil exporters must be ready to enter into a long-term

Will the Gulf be another Vietnam for the U.S.?

By Mike Feinsilber
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Saddam Hussein's takeover of Kuwait wasn't 24 hours old when the Senate interrupted its business to deplore it and denounce him. But what was that echo in the chamber?

Why did a senator or two refer — in a looking-over-his-shoulder way — to the "Gulf of Tonkin resolution?"

Political scientist Nathan Brown, a Mideast specialist at George Washington University, said a quagmire in the Gulf may be "the best we can hope for," considering the alternatives — a humiliating U.S. withdrawal or a military offensive against the Iraqis in Kuwait, requiring a scale of warfare "that is politically impossible."

LBJ used that resolution as the equivalent of a declaration of war, the basis on which he sent 250,000 American soldiers to fight an Asian war, America's longest war, the first it lost.

Almost by stealth, America was sucked into a guerrilla war on the side of an unpopular government. Johnson hoped each escalation would be enough — only to find that each, instead, made withdrawal all the more difficult.

And Vietnam deteriorated into a quagmire, an inextricable situation. The United States wouldn't win and couldn't quit.

In the Gulf crisis another quagmire is in the making, another place where U.S. forces can't win and can't get out, stuck in the desert heat, unable to do more than wait to react to Saddam Hussein.

For the most part, historians familiar with the region and with the ways war develop are more optimistic than that. They find some similarities to Vietnam. But they draw encouragement from some big differences.

"Not the least of which," said John Gaddis, diplomatic historian at Ohio University in Athens, Ohio, "is that this thing really is a multinational effort that grows out of a rather shocking provocation — and neither was true in Vietnam."

Bernard Lewis, a retired Princeton University historian and author of 20 books on the Islamic World, said Saddam Hussein sought to turn his invasion of Iraq into a religious crusade but only "succeeded in isolating himself even in the Arab World."

If his manoeuvre had worked, Saddam might have made his battle into an Arab-against-the-West struggle. Instead, he made it the world-against-Iraq, Lewis said.

Despite the fact that the United States will continue to object to any Arab solution for the Gulf crisis, there can be no alternative to the Arab countries' interference if the problem is to be settled peacefully, said Al Dastour daily Tuesday. The Arab states, especially those in the Gulf, should realise that the presence of American troops can by no means end the disputes and can not provide permanent protection, because these are invading forces determined to secure their own interests, the paper noted.

The massing of troops in the Gulf has created an atmosphere saturated with horror that led to a re-consideration of the situation on the part of a number of countries involved in this crisis, the paper added. These countries began to realise that any armed conflict can only complicate matters and aggravate the situation, and could result in the loss of thousands of foreign nationals who are bound to be caught up in such a conflict, said the paper. Should countries supporting the Americans persist in their stand, said the paper, sooner or later they are bound to find themselves at the mercy of the new colonial powers.

Drive carefully!
Traffic can be hazardous

Economic sanctions and U.N. selective morality

By Dr. M.S. Dajani Daoudi

The writer is co-author of *Economic Sanctions: Ideals And Experience* (London: Routledge, 1983) and *Economic Diplomacy Embargo Leverage and World Politics* (Colorado: Westview, 1984). He currently teaches economics at the University of Jordan. Dr. Dajani Daoudi contributed the article to the Jordan Times.

ECONOMIC sanctions are punitive actions initiated by one or more states or an international organisation (the senders) against one or more states (the targets) to punish them for violating a universally approved charter, as inducements to follow, or refrain from following that particular course of conduct and conform with international law.

The conventional wisdom among academicians and statesmen alike is to discount economic sanctions as useful tools in international affairs to keep the peace, deter aggression, punish abusive governments, or produce tangible results of any kind. Widespread scepticism about their utility stems from the perception that few past sanctions or embargoes have had much success. Yet, the international arena in its own peculiar way suggests a classroom where deviant behaviour may be punished and good behaviour rewarded. For without a doubt, economic hardship can still modify behaviour, even in nations with hardline regimes. Sanctions severely wound the targeted nation and devastate its economy. They help set in motion the events that would eventually lead to the achievement of the goals set by sender nations, especially so when the target nation is dependent on sender's imported goods. Sanctions have the power to impose heavy sacrifices on the target, and inflict deep internal cleavages in the political fabric of its regime.

As the authors of *Economic Sanctions: Ideals And Experience* (1983), conclude:

"It is difficult to establish whether a Security Council recommendation is binding... In addition, a complete study of the practice of the Security Council does not demonstrate convincingly that this organ considered any of its recommendations as binding."

Economic sanctions by the United Nations were enforced, though ineffectively, against a number of states considered to have violated its Charter, such as the People's Republic of China and North Korea in 1951, South Africa in 1963, Rhodesia in 1965, and Portugal in 1969.

However, in many ways, the recent U.N. economic sanctions imposed against Iraq stand without precedent. Unlike previous sanctions against other countries, U.N. sanctions against Iraq were very swift and widely comprehensive. Never before had the United Nations adopted such mandatory economic sanctions on the target nation which are hard for the naked eye to detect at first. But an accumulation of these dead cells leads to the eventual corruption of the ecopolitical ability of the sanctioned nation to meet its domestic daily demands, weakening its integrity and eventually causing its collapse."

Although the U.N. Charter does not use the term "sanction," it contains provisions that clearly stipulate sanctions. It refers to them as enforcement "measures" with evident character of sanctions. Under Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter, the Security Council is empowered to impose mandatory economic sanctions on recalcitrant member to such speed and range. On previous occasions, the U.N. approached the application of sanctions after a calculated escalation from selective optional sanctions through an intermediate stage of selective mandatory sanctions reaching comprehensive mandatory economic sanctions.

Article 39 stipulates:

"The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Article 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security."

The process usually required a long time after the initial action is taken by the violating member.

The Charter of the United Nations provides no immediate application by members of certain specific economic and financial sanctions, should any member resort to war in total disregard to the U.N. Charter.

Military intervention by one state in the territory of another

has become a frequent occurrence. Thus, the United Nations exposed itself to accusations of selective morality by its decision to impose such drastic economic reprisals against an entire nation such as Iraq, while being unwilling to take similar steps against other states who stand accused of a similar offence.

Though universally condemned, Iraqi military intervention in Kuwait is in conformity with past patterns of behaviour by other nation states. Recent history is replete with examples of such actions: The British-French-Israeli invasion of Egypt in 1956; the American invasion of the Dominican Republic and North Vietnam in 1965 as well as its recent invasion of Grenada and Panama; the Soviet invasion of Hungary in 1956 and Afghanistan in 1979; the combined Soviet, East German, Polish, Hungarian and Bulgarian invasion of Czechoslovakia in August 1968; the Israeli invasion of Syria, Jordan, and Egypt in 1967 and Lebanon in 1982; the Indian invasion of Pakistan in 1971; the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1974; the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia in 1977; the Tanzanian invasion of Uganda in 1979; the Argentinian invasion of the Falklands in 1982, and the list goes on.

It is generally admitted that these recommendations lack sanctions in the juridical sense, as Jorge Castaneda asserts in his book *Legal Effects of United Nations Resolutions*, published in New York in 1969. Their value and strength is political and moral, aiming to reform the member states. Such decisions are merely recommendations by the Security Council, and member states that disregard these recommendations are not in violation of the U.N. Charter. States abide by them only when it serves their interests to do so.

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Furthermore, Article 1 of the U.N. Charter states that the purpose of the United Nations is "to bring about by peaceful means and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace."

However, Security Council members still need to report what peaceful means were utilised for the settlement of this dispute before resorting to such harsh measures such as the application of comprehensive mandatory economic sanctions.

In addition, Security Council members still need to report what peaceful means were utilised for the settlement of this dispute before resorting to such harsh measures such as the application of comprehensive mandatory economic sanctions.

So far, and except for the exhaustive, but so far unrewarded, the efforts of His Majesty King Hussein, no serious attempts have been made to seek solution to the Gulf crisis by peaceful means. Arab leaders summoned to attend the Cairo Summit Conference were surprised to find out that the purpose of that meeting was to give an Arab cover to the American military buildup in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf rather than seek Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait through compromise and diplomacy.

In other developments:

— French President Francois Mitterrand said France would send ground forces to the Gulf if invited to do so. He also said that if anyone was to be compared with Hitler, it should be Bush.

The Iraqi leader, who has offered to discuss withdrawing from Kuwait if Israel and Syria pull out of the occupied territories and Lebanon respectively, defended the detention of Westerners by Iraq.

His statement was read on television by an announcer.

Saddam himself called the White House stupid to reject his peace initiative and said that if anyone was to be compared with Hitler, it should be Bush.

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Washington temporarily shelved an attempt to win U.N. approval for military action it might take to impose an im-

Scuds

(Continued from page 1)

to hit Baghdad from well inside Saudi Arabia.

Duncan said he would have been surprised if Iraq had not deployed Scud missiles in Kuwait, but noted the missiles lacked accuracy and had little utility on the battlefield.

Their main use lay in threatening civilian populations or key installations with possible chemical attack.

Saddam said earlier this year Iraq had no need for nuclear weapons because it possessed chemical arms. He declared Iraq would incinerate half of Israel if the Jewish state attacked any Arab country.

Saddam's open letter to Bush

NICOSIA, (R) — Iraq's Saddam Hussein told U.S. President George Bush to seek a peaceful settlement of the Gulf crisis Tuesday, warning of a global tragedy.

Following is Reuters translation from Arabic of key parts of Saddam's "open letter" to Bush carried by the Iraqi News Agency:

"Once again, President Bush stands in front of the American people to twist words and hide the reasons (for sending troops to the Gulf) or part of them and mixes reasons with results.

"In his statement yesterday August 20, 1990 to American war veterans he dealt with the issue of Americans in Iraq and insisted on considering them hostages despite remarks by Iraqis that explained without ambiguity that they are there

as a result of genuine aggression against the Arab Nation and Iraq, and that the one who is undertaking this aggression is President Bush himself and his Ally (British Prime Minister Margaret) Thatcher.

"If this aggression had not happened and if President Bush made a realistic evaluation of the interests of his people and the American citizen nothing of the sort would have happened to Americans or others.

"President Bush knows... that America itself during World War II detained tens of thousands of its citizens merely because they were of Japanese descent and based and its action on averting greater danger.

"If this precedent is there and proven in the records of the United States of America... is it not a matter of racial discrimination when it is allowed for other countries, including America, and not permitted to Arabs, including Iraqis?

"Despite all this, the Iraqis have said clearly that what has happened has been forced upon us and not by choice. And we feel pain because it happened.

"Preventing some foreigners from travelling is not to take revenge, but is to avert a crime of aggression which President Bush intends to perpetrate against the Iraqi people, after his crime in occupying the lands of Al Kaaba and the tomb of the Prophet.

"If this crime is perpetrated then a great tragedy would befall not only the region but the world.

"President Bush goes on to talk about outlaws and makes a clearly intended comparison

between Iraq and what it represents and Hitler and forgets that all these descriptions apply to him (Bush) because Iraq did not launch its fleets and planes to launch an aggression against America and Europe.

"They came as invaders to our region and want to desecrate our holy shrines, kill people and rob them their humanity.

"Is there any doubt that these characteristics do apply to President Bush when he seeks to ignite a war that would burn the whole world? Is there any more evidence than his belittling of all initiatives and solutions we offered whether concerning the crux of the problem or the issue of foreigners who are a result of the original problem?

"What we have offered in our initiative of Aug. 12, 1990 and in our letter to the foreign families... is the only clear way for whose who want to avoid the evil characteristics of war."



Saddam Hussein

Concern mounts at Aqaba over decline in shipping

By Mariam Shahin
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AQABA — Business is not as usual in this port city of 30,000 people which serves as Jordan's only outlet to the sea. As shipping agents and dock workers alike wait for expected cargo ships which are now much slower to arrive, officials worry over the prospect of a continual decline in the port's activity in view of the continuing pressure by the United Nations to impose economic sanctions on Iraq.

While the number of cargo ships arriving here has declined to half the normal, the tonnage in the cargo ships that do arrive has plunged by more than half and Jordanian exports, such as potash, phosphate and fertilizers, have slowed down simply because not enough ships are arriving at the port to carry the cargo, according to port officials.

Officials say that all of the ships bound for Iraq have been held up in other ports in the region either by their owners "to send back those who have goods headed for Iraq."

Awad Al Tal, the Aqaba Ports Corporation director general, said that two ships, one Japanese and one Chinese, arrived at Aqaba Tuesday. The first ship carried Japanese cars, while the other arrived to carry Jordanian potash to one of its many export destinations, Tal said.

humanitarian goods are supposed to pass through; so we are rather puzzled about what's going on," he added.

Other shipping officials were more blunt. "They seriously want to starve the Iraqis into submission," said one shipping agent referring to the U.S. in particular and members of the U.N. Security Council in general.

Officials hoped that the Security Council members would come to a decision to allow cargo ships carrying foodstuffs and medicine to dock at Aqaba.

One sailor arriving from a journey at sea reported that American and other unidentified ships checked all the incoming cargo ships headed for Aqaba at the Strait of Tiran "to send back those who have goods headed for Iraq."

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Iraq ready for unconditional talks

(Continued from page 4)

national embargo against Iraq. — U.S. military officials said American forces in Saudi Arabia, already 30,000 strong and still being reinforced, were being reshaped so they could better strike into Kuwait.

The Washington Post said the U.S. military was keeping 24-hour tabs on at least four Iraqi missile battalions. It quoted officials as saying the missiles would be among the first targets in a war.

Scud missiles based in Kuwait could reach cities, oil fields and military bases with their 50-kilometre range.

— Kuwait told the United Nations that Iraqi forces recently mined all Kuwait's vital state installations, including power stations, oil refineries and ports.

In a letter to Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar dated Aug. 20 and published Tuesday, Kuwaiti U.N. Charge d'Affaires Mohammad Saad Al Sallal also listed the registration numbers of 15 aircrafts and other planes that he said were seized by Iraqi forces at Kuwait's international airport.

"It has... come to our attention that the Iraqi occupation forces have in the past few days mined all vital state installations, including desalination systems, power stations, oil refineries and sea ports," he said.

The letter listed the seized aircraft as including two Boeing 767-200s, eight Airbus A310 200, two HS 125s, two Gulf Stream G11s and one Boeing B727-200.

— Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said she will not negotiate to secure the release of the British citizens detained by Iraq.

She said her government was considering sending additional forces to the Gulf, and she appealed to other nations to contribute military forces or funds for the effort.

"We will never bargain," she said at a news conference, and emphasised that Britain intends to keep its embassy open in Kuwait to assist British citizens.

— After 346 Soviet citizens left for home Tuesday, a Soviet diplomat said the 180 Soviet citizens remaining in Kuwait were expected to reach Jordan Thursday night.

— A French embassy spokeswoman said five French citizens, including the wife of a French diplomat in Baghdad, two other adults and two children had reached Jordan and left for France.

— More than 100 Swedes and Finns were leaving Kuwait in a convoy of buses and cars heading for the Turkish border, the Swedish Foreign Ministry and Finnish news reports said.

— Two Americans and five Australian diplomatic staff arrived on an Iraqi Airlines jet from Baghdad. Airline sources identified the two Americans as former congressman George Hansen and Thomas Kindness. The two appeared to be the first American citizens not of Arab or Asian origin to have left Baghdad since the detention of Westerners began.

— Hungarian authorities reported that 178 Hungarians had been allowed to leave Kuwait and Iraq for Jordan, and about half had arrived in Budapest.

— Fifty Malay passengers aboard a British Airways plane, stranded in Kuwait arrived in Jordan.

— Austrian Foreign Minister Alois Mock announced that a convoy of 60 Austrians was enroute from Kuwait to Baghdad, and will continue on to Turkey.

— A convoy of 43 Swiss left Kuwait Tuesday for Baghdad, according to the Swiss Foreign Ministry, which said it expected they would be allowed to leave.

— Five family members of Dutch diplomats arrived in Jordan from Iraq, a Dutch Foreign Ministry official said.

position despite a possible military confrontation although it is trying to prevent such an eventuality.

— The international community has to make a choice over whom to deal in the Arab World between "the oil sheikhs and the Arab masses."

Although Aziz did not indicate a shift on the Iraqi position against any reversal of the merger of Kuwait with Iraq, he said that all issues were open for discussion.

"As far as we are concerned and, as we see it, the whole situation in the region could be discussed. We have other concerns and will put them on the table," he said.

But Aziz did not express optimism of possibility of such talks materialising.

"It is clear to me that the American administration is preparing the ground for its war of aggression. In this regard it has made a great misjudgement and miscalculation of the situation," he said. "If the American leaders think this is a vacation like the one they had in Panama or Grenada, they are mistaken. It will be a bloody conflict and America will lose and the Americans will be humiliated," he emphasized.

Throughout his 70-minute press conference at the Plaza Hotel, Aziz emphasised the urgency of linking the Gulf crisis to the general situation in the region, reiterating Iraqi demands for an even-handed international position towards all problems of the Middle East.

However, Aziz reiterated the firm Iraqi stand against the return of Kuwait's deposed Al Sabah family, exploded in the end when Western journalists implied that Iraq was being used as "a corrupt and (who) represent the worst elements in the Arab World."

He strongly resented the American description of thousands of Westerners held in Iraq as "hostages" insisting that they were guests of the Iraqi government, implying that Iraq hoped that their presence in the country will avert a military confrontation.

"We want to protect our people," he declared. He argued that if the Americans want to hit strategic sites in Iraq "then these people who are living there, their own people will be hurt; that will be the result. So if they can contribute to the prevention of war, then they will save their lives

and those of Iraqis," he said.

He exploded when the question was repeated in an apparently provocative manner to him. "You have to respect other human beings," he said. "We really meant it when our speaker of the National Assembly said we would keep them as guests for while, to live with our people and they might when they live with our people decide where they will live," he said.

Political analysts believe by rejecting the term "hostages," Aziz was also seeking to keep an open door for negotiations with the U.S., particularly that Bush had repeatedly opposed the principle of negotiations over hostages.

Aziz rejected parallels being made between the Iranian holding of American hostages in 1979 and the current situation in Iraq. "We are not bargaining for money; we are seeking peace," he said.

"They will contribute to a great cause; that is the cause of peace, to prevent the dangerous belligerent policy of the American administration," he said.

The Iraqi official reiterated his country's offer to reconsider the status of foreign nationals if their countries "did not pursue direct or indirect acts of aggression against Iraq."

He disclosed that the Iraqi government was already considering the status of Irish nationals in view of the Irish government's "balanced stand" vis-a-vis the situation in the region.

Aziz, who maintained calm and composure throughout the conference, exploded in the end when Western journalists implied that Iraq was endangering the lives of the Western nationals if the U.S. attacked the industrial and other strategic sites it had been moved to.

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Nakayama seen to have made little headway

(Continued from page 1)

cooperation issues," the spokesman said, however, that Jordan had "submitted a document describing specific matters which it wants the Japanese government to consider."

According to an unidentified embassy official quoted by the Associated Press, the Jordanian government rejected an offer of \$20 million "when (it) decides to impose sanctions against Iraq."

He also charged it was reached "under pressure and ruthless intimidation" by the United States.

Asked whether Iraq would be prepared to accept a settlement including free elections in Kuwait, he said.

"This is a hypothetical question. When the time comes, then we will discuss it."

Asked whether the U.N. sanctions had started affecting Iraq, he said: "Iraq has proved through its 5,000-year history as well as recently that we are survivors."

The decision of the European Community to support the imposition of sanctions was "unjust, unfair and very hasty," he said. The EC had failed to have prior talks with Iraq "to understand our position and only took into consideration the views of the corrupt sheikhs," he added.

He also regretted the decision of Japan over the same issue, he said.

effort for peace and stability in the region." Nakayama ended his visit here later Tuesday and flew to Cairo.

According to the spokesman, it was more of concern over "international law and order" than oil and economic interests in the Middle East which prompted Tokyo to fall in line with the American-led effort against Iraq.

"Japan's position is clear," he said. "The briefing in reply to a pointed question, 'Japan is determined and will continue to demand, together with our friends in the international community, the withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait and the restoration of the legitimate government which was in power on Aug. 1 (the emir regime)," he said.

He said Japan and Jordan shared the view that "the Iraqi invasion and annexation of Kuwait cannot be condoned."

By the same token, he told the Jordan Times after the briefing, Japan rejects an Iraqi initiative which linked the Gulf crisis with all other problems in the Middle East. "Iraqi withdrawal should come first," he said.

Yamanaka implied that Tokyo would have also contributed to the American-led forces deployed in Saudi Arabia had it not been for provisions in the Japanese constitution which bars dispatch of Japanese soldiers overseas. "It is clear in our constitution that we cannot dispatch Japanese forces overseas," he said.

In Tokyo, the chief foreign ministry spokesman said Tuesday Japan needed more time to respond to developments in the Gulf.

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Teen upsets Mandlikova in exhibition tournament

MAHWAH, New Jersey (AP) — Chandri Rubin, a 14-year-old amateur, upset 1985 U.S. Open champion Hana Mandlikova 6-4, 6-4 in the first round of the Pathmark Women's Tennis Tournament.

Rubin, a second-year high school student who made her debut in this event, continuously caught Mandlikova out of position. She rallied from a 0-2 deficit in the second set of Monday's match to close out the match with a service break in the 10th game.

"I know that she wasn't at the top of her game, but I felt that I was," said Rubin, who has a wild card entry into next week's U.S. Open. "It's great winning this match."

Three professionals — Andrea Temesvari of Hungary, Radka Zrubakova of Czechoslovakia and Peanut Louie Harper — won their matches to join Rubin in the second round of the \$160,000

exhibition event.

In another night match, Temesvari, runner-up here last year to Steffi Graf, rallied from 0-3 in the second set to oust 1983 tournament champion Jo Durie of England 7-6, (9-7), 6-3.

Harper won the opening match after her injured opponent, Sandra Cecchini of Italy, told her to quit taking it easy.

After breaking Harper's serve in the first game, Cecchini, Italy's top-ranked player, told Harper to "play your game" while they switched courts.

Harper went on to win the first set 6-2 and Cecchini, in pain from an injury she suffered during practice Saturday, dropped out of the match.

"I choked in the first game and just kept hitting the ball back to her because I knew that she couldn't run well," Harper said.

"After Sandra encouraged me to play my game, I started to hit out."

Atlanta launches bid to host Olympic Games

ATLANTA (AP) — Atlanta, the economic and cultural centre of the south eastern United States, wants to help raise its status to international metropolis by grabbing the crown jewel of sporting events: the Olympics.

The capital of Georgia, known more for exporting coca-cola, former President Jimmy Carter and the film *Gone With the Wind* than for international athletics, is one of six cities competing to host the 1996 summer games.

Through persistent self-promotion, both at home and in three years of globe-trotting to court the International Olympic Committee, Atlanta has evolved into a serious contender as the International Olympic Committee's Sept. 18 vote in Tokyo nears.

The "Atlanta 1996" banners hanging from downtown lamp posts have become fixtures in the city. And after three years of repeated assurances that it won't cost taxpayers any money to have the Olympics in Atlanta, there are few voices of dissent around town.

"The only prediction I will make is that we will go to Tokyo knowing we performed as best we could," said Billy Payne, the 42-year-old lawyer who, as president of the Atlanta Organising Committee (AOC), has driven the bid to have the first summer games in the United States east of the Mississippi River.

It has become part of the city's lore that most Atlanta leaders thought Payne was crazy when he first solicited support for the 1996 bid. As the effort picked up steam, most of the city's establishment have joined the Payne party.

"I never viewed it as crazy because my personal philosophy and strategy always was, if you involved enough people who themselves shared the enthusiasm and, principally, the commitment that would become infectious," Payne said in a recent interview at his 34th floor AOC office.

"If you had to pick a moment... that it became very serious, (it) was when the Atlanta business community finally said yes, this is something we believe in, something we're willing to commit our significant resources, something we believe is in the long-term best interests of the city," he said.

In its competition against Toronto; Athens, Greece; Melbourne, Australia; Belgrade, Yugoslavia; and Manchester, England, the AOC has touted Atlanta's position as a transportation hub, reputation as a convention centre with abundant hotel space and the availability of a high-tech communications network.

U.S. players to sign with European clubs

NEW YORK (AP) —

Forward Hugo Perez, who scored two crucial goals during the United States' World Cup qualifying, and defender John Doyle will sign with Orgryte of Gothenburg in the Swedish First Division, the United States Soccer Federation (USSF) said Monday.

Forward Chris Sullivan, who played last season for Raba Eto of the Hungarian First Division will sign with Lands Kroma Bois of the Swedish Second Division. Two other U.S. players are training with English teams. Goalkeeper Tony Meola is with Brighton of the Second Division and midfielder John Harkes will be working out with Second Division Blackburn. Forward Bruce Murray, who scored in the United States' 2-1 World Cup loss to Austria, will be training with Ipswich of the Second Division starting Friday.

The English League season begins Saturday while the Swedish season has seven weeks remaining. Orgryte is in 10th place while Lands Kroma is 11th.

Two U.S. players already are playing in Europe. Defender Steve Tritschuh played his first game Sunday for Sparta Prague of the Czechoslovak First Division.

The AOC also has emphasised the area's pleasant climate and that Atlanta is in the eastern time zone, four hours behind Greenwich Mean Time, prime time for televising the games in the United States.

And the city has not been shy about reminding IOC delegates that Atlanta was the birthplace of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., the U.S. civil rights leader assassinated in 1968, and continues to have an active civil rights community. Former Mayor Andrew Young, a close aide of King's with a wealth of international contacts, is chairman of the AOC.

Young has become so entwined with the Olympic effort that there was speculation his recent defeat in a campaign for governor might harm Atlanta's Olympic bid.

"His stature as a representative of Atlanta way and far exceeds any public office he could ever hold," Payne said.

To the locals, the AOC has trumpeted the economic benefits of hosting the games. An AOC study said the games would generate \$3.48 billion, for the state. AOC officials say the \$1-billion expected cost of the '96 Olympics would be met by the games themselves, mainly through television revenues and corporate sponsorship.

Though Atlanta is well established as a convention city — it was the site of the 1988 Democratic Party's national convention and has been picked to host the 1994 super bowl (the U.S. professional football championship) — the city has never been the state for anything approaching the magnitude of the Olympics.

The city lacks a number of major facilities necessary for the games which must be built if Atlanta wins the site selection. They include an 85,000-seat stadium for track and field and the opening and closing ceremonies, a natatorium for swimming events, a velodrome for cycling and an Olympic village for housing the athletes.

Construction costs have been estimated at between \$300 million and \$500 million. The Georgia Dome, a \$210-million enclosed football stadium planned outside of the Olympics, already is under construction and could be used for the Olympic basketball and gymnastics events.

Another concern expressed about Atlanta has been its crime rate. The city has been ranked consistently as one of the most crime-ridden among big U.S. cities, a distinction that has not gone unnoticed by the other cities seeking the games.

But an IOC delegation, visiting the city earlier this year, said the crime rate should not hurt Atlanta's chances of getting the games.

From the United States comes Peter Isler, protege of America's

Big money regatta tests Japan's America's Cup bid.

TOKYO (R) — Japan's first America's Cup-style regatta starting Wednesday may not bring the victor the same glory as that prestigious classic but will earn him big money, at least by international yachting standards.

The Merit Cup, to be held at Miura Bay southeast of Tokyo, carries total prize money of 20 million yen (\$135,000), of which half will go to the winner.

Organisers have invited three of the world's best match-racing skippers to sail against Japan's rising star, Makoto Namba of the Nippon America's Cup challenge.

He was paid a reported \$1 million for his services and took up Japanese residence to satisfy America's Cup rules.

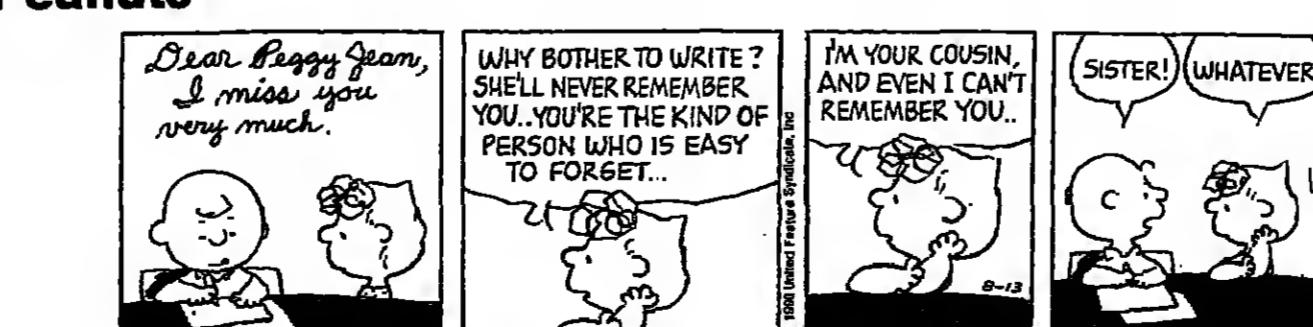
Mutt'n Jeff



Andy Capp



Peanuts



SPORTS NEWS IN BRIEF

Matthaeus voted Player of the Year

BONN (R) — Lothar Matthaeus, who led West Germany to the World Cup title in Italy this summer, was voted West German Footballer of the Year in a magazine poll. The 29-year-old midfielder, who plays for Inter Milan in the Italian First Division, received 226 votes, more than twice as many as runner-up Andreas Brehme's 118 in the poll of soccer writers by Kicker magazine. Third, behind Matthaeus' Inter Milan teammate Brehme, who scored the penalty in West Germany's final victory over Argentina, was Guido Buchwald of Stuttgart. "It was an outstanding year for me and difficult to outdo," said Matthaeus at the presentation in East Berlin. "I'd like to win the Italian Championship with Inter-Milan... perhaps next year."

Germany to hold joint swimming event

WEST BERLIN (AP) — East and West Germany will hold their first combined trials to create a joint swimming team for the upcoming world championships, the West German Swimming Federation has confirmed. The East German newspaper Jungs Welt said that the trials would create the first joint sports team between the two countries. The trials are to take place in Freiburg, West Germany from Nov. 8-11, the federation said. East and West Germany are expected to merge by the end of the year and uniting their sports organisations is part of the process. The World Swimming Championships are scheduled to take place in Perth, Australia in January 1991.

Howe resigns as England coach

LONDON (R) — England national soccer coach Don Howe has resigned after 11 years in the job, the English Football Association (FA) said. The FA said that Howe, who was number two to former England manager Bobby Robson, wanted to concentrate on his main job of coaching First Division club Queen's Park Rangers. Howe had offered his resignation after this year's World Cup in Italy and the FA's acceptance was expected. New England manager Graham Taylor appointed former Southampton manager Lawrie McMenemy as his assistant last month. Taylor appointed Joe Royle, manager of Second Division Oldham, as coach to the England under-21 team Monday for the match against Hungary in Southampton on Sept. 11. Taylor said Royle's appointment was part of his plan to give emerging managers international coaching experience.

Maradona fined for dancing night away

NAPLES (R) — Diego Maradona's Napoli Club fined the Argentine soccer star and seven of his team mates five million lire (\$4,350) each Monday for leaving a training camp to dance the night away at a disco. The club fined the players, who included Brazilian Careca and Italian midfielder Fernando de Napoli, for quitting training at an Imola camp Friday to spend the night at a club on the Adriatic coast. "It wasn't Maradona's idea or anybody's in particular," De Napoli said. "It was a group decision, we just decided to do it. It was wrong, but it was a normal thing to want to do. "Dancing does you good once in a while." Maradona was fined a million lire (\$870) last week and his black Ferrari impounded when police stopped him for speeding and discovered his insurance was out of date.

Yugoslavia to stage track championships

HELSINKI, Finland (AP) — The European Track and Field Championships will be held in Yugoslavia next week despite ethnic unrest in the region, the head of the meet's governing body said. Carl-Olof Homen, president of the European Athletics Association, said he was "very aware of developments in Yugoslavia" but that the situation did not warrant moving the championships from Split, where they're set to begin on Aug. 27. "At this point in time there is no alternative... and we have no reason to even consider switching," Homen said. He added that three association officials and scores of athletes were already in Split, with more arriving each day.

Fiorentina defeats Crystal Palace

SAIT VINCENT, Italy (AP) — Carlos Dunga and Stefano Borgonovo scored within five minutes of one another, leading Italian First Division team Fiorentina to a 2-1 victory over England's Crystal Palace in the opening match of the Memorial Bari. Fiorentina will play the winner of a later match between Sampdoria of Genoa and Torino for the title match Wednesday. Defender Gary O'Reilly put Crystal Palace ahead in the 20th minute. But Dunga scored the equaliser for Fiorentina five minutes later, on a penalty kick and Borgonovo, who transferred from A.C. Milan this season, scored the game-winner in the 30th minute. It was a successful debut in Italy for Brazilian coach Sebastiao Lazaroni, who joined Fiorentina following a disappointing World Cup as manager of the Brazilian national team.

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY AUGUST 22, 1990

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

helpful to you in the world of outside activity to get his worth while support.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) Think about those interesting new objectives that appeal to you and also look for ways so that they can actually become a part of your everyday living.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) A good day for you to think out a plan of action whereby you will be able to put your ingenuity at work improving business success.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) A day to start your work load with a considerable amount of enthusiasm in getting outside assistance that can make it more operative.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) It's up to you today to consider what you personally actually want out of life and to think of the persons who can aid you to obtain it.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) Now you have a day to present much retire within yourself or with a confidential advisor to go over your private wants and needs.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) Consider the various means by which you can join forces more harmoniously with those who appeal to you and let them know you want them as comrades.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 21) Start the day right by contacting a man of influence who can be

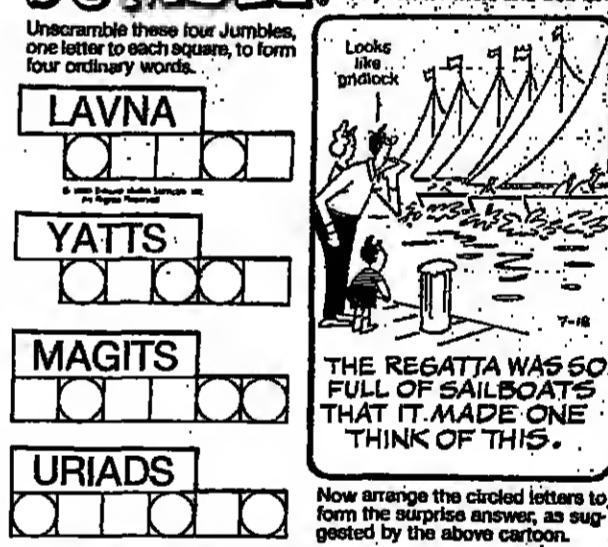
THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



JUMBLE

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: **CLOUT MOUSY BROKEN SPLICE**

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's **JUMBLE** **CLOUT MOUSY BROKEN SPLICE**

Answer: What Eve figured that she was getting from the serpent—A "PRESENT."

Yesterday's **JUMBLE** **CLOUT MOUSY BROKEN SPLICE**

Answer: What Eve figured that she was getting from the serpent—A "PRESENT."

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Answer: What Eve

Economy

Iraq continues to buy tea from Sri Lanka

COLOMBO (R) — Sri Lankan companies Tuesday sold tea to Iraq for the third successive week despite a United Nations trade embargo against Baghdad, tea trade officials said.

They said Iraq, Colombo's second-largest tea buyer, Tuesday purchased about 500,000 kilogrammes at the Colombo auction.

Foreign ministry officials said Britain expressed concern last week over the tea sales to Iraq.

They said British High Commissioner David Gladstone met Sri Lanka's Foreign Minister

Harold Herat and sought to clarify Colombo's stand on the embargo.

Sri Lanka said last week that U.N. relief would be sought if Colombo is asked to stop selling tea to Iraq.

Officials said sales were continuing in the tea shipments would be regarded as humanitarian food cargo.

Tea trade officials said Iraq, which buys nearly 20 per cent of total tea exports for \$38 million a year, could be difficult to offend or ignore.

Nigeria refuses to pump extra oil to markets

LAGOS (R) — Nigeria is keeping oil output in check despite calls by Saudi Arabia to pump more to make up for supplies lost to the West because of the Gulf crisis, Oil Minister Jibril Aminu said Tuesday.

Aminu told Reuters that OPEC states were in telecommunications contact to formulate response to the crisis but be added that the Nigerian government opposed unilateral action by OPEC states to make up the shortfall.

"We still have a lot of nervousness," said Newton Zinder, a senior vice president at Lehman Brothers.

A slight gain Monday was limited to a few blue chips.

"There are new fears and speculation of an all-out shooting war with the missile buildup, and the fact that the administration (of President George Bush) has reacted if OPEC's agreed quotas were floated by other member states," Aminu said.

"If someone bursts out of the quota then obviously our government will have to reconsider its position."

"Whoever first opens the taps will be responsible for the consequences," he said.

Brazilian reforms face test of time

Following is the second and final part of the article written by Marwan Haddad, a Jordan Times reporter, on the economic measures introduced by the president of Brazil to remedy the country's ills. The shock treatment, which was unprecedented in any part of the world, did not get enough attention or might have eluded people's awareness to such an important action. Part one of the article appeared in the Jordan Times issue of Aug. 21.

On the fiscal level, De Mello was determined to increase the government cash balance. He thus suspended all fiscal incentives and subsidies not authorised by the constitution, including the benefits and subsidies to the less developed regions.

He extended taxation to agricultural and export sectors and terminated all exceptions and reductions of import tax. He also reduced the term for the collection of taxes.

However, Cöllor did not wish to fill his national treasury box to increase his government spending. On the contrary, his goal for the fiscal year 1990 was to obtain an operating surplus of two per cent of gross domestic product in contrast to the eight per cent deficit previously forecasted.

Thus, his administrative policy cut down government expenditures. He also dissolved several state agencies, foundations, public enterprises, and mixed economy corporations.

As a result, a great number of state workers have been laid off.

Furthermore, De Mello's government was striving to obtain a 10 per cent rate of profitability to encourage investment in all public services such as the postal, fuel, energy, and telephone services. De Mello was in favour of deregulation and hoped that the spirit of competition would revive the Brazilian economy.

However, De Mello believed that these rigid policies were the only way to clear Brazil's path to economic development. In his interview with Time magazine,

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Tuesday, August 21, 1990 Central Bank official rates

	Buy	Sell
U.S. dollar	657.0	661.0
Pound Sterling	1259.3	1259.8
Deutschmark	418.6	421.1
Swiss franc	504.6	507.4
French franc	124.6	125.3
Japanese yen (for 100)	447.4	450.1
Dutch guilder	371.4	373.6
Swedish krona	113.7	114.4
Italian lira (for 100)	56.6	56.9
Belgian franc (for 10)	204.6	205.8

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midsession on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One Sterling	1.9100/10	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.1415/25	Canadian dollar
Pound Sterling	1.5685/90	Deutschmarks
	1.7670/75	Dutch guilders
	1.2995/3005	Swiss francs
	32.25/30	Belgian francs
	5.2700/50	French francs
	1159/1160	Italian lire
	146.75/85	Japanese yen
	5.7650/7705	Swedish kronas
	6.0655/0705	Norwegian kronas
	6.0090/0140	Danish kronas
One ounce of gold	409.00/410.50	U.S. dollars

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Stock prices fall sharply worldwide

NEW YORK (R) — Wall Street Stock tumbled in early trading Tuesday, matching big losses in foreign markets amid anxiety about the Middle East crisis.

The Dow Jones industrial average slid 72.78 points to 2,583.66 at 10:55 a.m.

Trading was moderately heavy with 51 million shares changing hands in the first hour of trading on the New York Stock Exchange, where declines led advances by a 6-1 margin.

Remarks by the Iraqi president last week, seen as bellicose by investors, boosted oil prices and dropped stocks sharply.

"We still have a lot of nervousness," said Newton Zinder, a senior vice president at Lehman Brothers.

A slight gain Monday was limited to a few blue chips.

"There are new fears and speculation of an all-out shooting war with the missile buildup, and the fact that the administration (of President George Bush) has reacted if OPEC's agreed quotas were floated by other member states," Aminu said.

"If someone bursts out of the quota then obviously our government will have to reconsider its position."

"Whoever first opens the taps will be responsible for the consequences," he said.

Manila fears 'disastrous impact' from Gulf crisis

MANILA, Philippines (AP) — Philippine economic growth is likely to drop because of a recent major earthquake, and could be hurt severely by the Gulf crisis, Finance Secretary Jesus Estanislao said Monday.

"The Philippine economy is in the midst of a storm," Estanislao said. "Yes, we are faced with very serious challenges. When it rains in this country it pours."

He said the Gulf crisis could have a "disastrous impact" on the economy, far greater than the effects of the July 16 earthquake that killed nearly 1,700 people and destroyed towns and cities in the northern Philippines.

There are half a million Filipinos in the Middle East, including 90,000 in Kuwait and 3,000 in Iraq. The country's economy depends greatly on the money sent home by those workers, most of whom now want to come home because of the Gulf crisis, officials said.

Estanislao said economic growth this year may drop to three per cent from the projected four per cent because of the earthquake.

He said the Philippines had used up scarce capital and foreign exchange with "relative inefficiency" and had failed to tap export markets.

Russian Federation wants to join OPEC

MOSCOW (R) — The Russian Federation, the largest Soviet republic, would like to join the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to help coordinate production and prices, a Russian minister said.

"We are ready to join OPEC as one of its members, at first perhaps as an observer and in the future possibly as a full member," Russian Foreign Economic Relations Minister Viktor Yaroshenko told a news conference.

Yaroshenko said coordination of output had to be carried out both within the Soviet Union, which is the world's largest producer, and with other oil nations.

He said Russian authorities, who in June declared themselves in control of the republic's resources, had rejected a proposal by the national Soviet government to set up a new body establishing production quotas for Soviet republics.

"No one can commit us to specific quotas and licences," he said. "We are a sovereign state."

Furthermore, Time reports that inflation has shot back up into double digits since Brazilian government officials have created ways for businesses and individuals to gain access to their frozen assets.

Moreover, state workers opposing privatisation for fear of finding themselves jobless like many of their colleagues, were creating obstacles against De Mello and his programme.

No one said entering the First World would be easy. De Mello has a long and difficult struggle ahead of him. Will the Brazilian president realise his dream? Who knows? He might, if he and his programme are able to stand the test of time.

Reduced U.S. buying hits French wine trade

PARIS (R) — Growth in French wine exports ground to a halt in the first half of 1990, hit by a sharp drop in sales to the United States, a French trade body has said.

The value of wine exports, which soared by 10 per cent in 1989, stagnated at 10.4 billion francs (\$2 billion) during the first half of the year compared with the same period last year, the Federation of Wine and Spirits Exporters said.

The volume of French wine sales, one of the country's key exports, fell by five per cent, while prices were generally flat, it said in a statement.

Federation Director-General Louis-Régis Affre attributed the lacklustre export showing to a weaker dollar, more competition from American vintners and the discovery in March by U.S. authorities of the fungicide procymidone in some French wines.

U.S. imports of French wine fell by 14 per cent to 1.2 billion francs, the federation said.

Britain remained the largest importer of French wines and spirits, buying stocks worth 2.6 billion French francs (almost \$500 million at current rates) during first-half 1990.

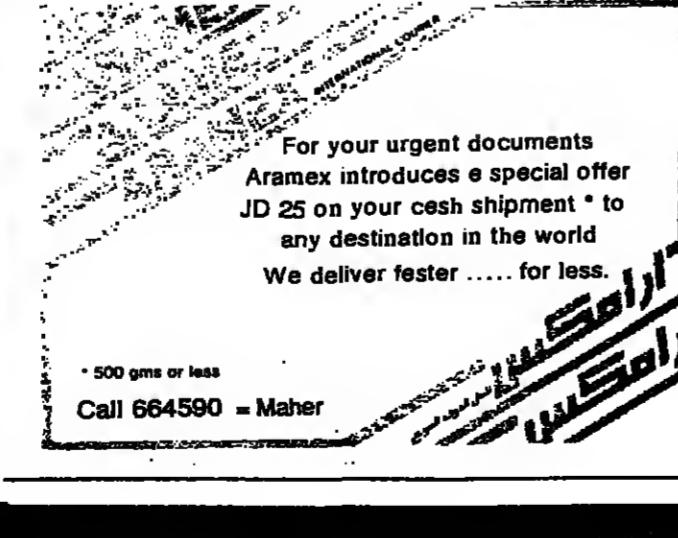
West Germany traded places with the United States to become the second largest buyer, while Japan moved from fifth to fourth spot by virtue of a 17 per cent increase in imports.

Belgium, Switzerland, Holland, Hong Kong, Canada and Italy were the other leading importers.

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Gulf crisis could cost S. Arabia \$11 billion in coming few months

JUBAIL, Saudi Arabia (R) —

Iraq's takeover of Kuwait is likely to cost Saudi Arabia as much as \$11 billion in increased military expenditures, refugee housing and lost economic opportunities, a Saudi official said Monday.

"It will wipe out almost all of our liquid reserves," said the official, who declined to be identified.

Much of the money will be spent in the next two to three months, he said.

Iraq's takeover of Kuwait has also forced the postponement by at least a year of about \$10 billion worth of joint venture projects that would have begun between 1992 and 1993, he said.

The official said the estimates were his own and that the government was still analysing the costs.

Saudi Arabia is busing an estimated 200,000 refugees, some of them in luxury hotels, the official said. About half were Kuwaiti citizens, he said.

Meanwhile, Gulf oil industry sources expect Saudi Arabia to increase oil output soon to make up the shortfall caused by Iraq's takeover of Kuwait.

"We still have no confirmation that oil production has been increased," an oil industry executive in Saudi Arabia said. "But an order to raise output seems to be imminent."

The sources said the kingdom might also increase refinery runs to meet higher military fuel re-

quirements since deployment of U.S. and Arab troops to its territory to deter any Iraqi attack.

Saudi Arabia has the capacity to make up around half of the four million barrels per day (b/d) of oil which disappeared off the market due to the U.N. trade sanctions against Iraq.

Saudi Oil Minister Hisham Nazer said at the weekend the kingdom would raise output very soon unless OPEC agreed to meet to discuss the Gulf crisis.

"We would have preferred to do it through OPEC meetings, but now that the failure has been reported I am sure that in the next day or two we will be announcing a clear position on this," Prince Bandar said.

Algerian radio Monday said the group's president, Sadek Bousenna, was still hoping to arrange a meeting.

Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), on increasing output to push down prices, which have risen almost \$10 since the takeover.

Saudi Arabia's ambassador to the United States, Prince Bandar Ibn Sultan, said Monday his country would take appropriate measures to prevent the Gulf crisis affecting world oil supplies.

"We would have preferred to do it through OPEC meetings, but now that the failure has been reported I am sure that in the next day or two we will be announcing a clear position on this," Prince Bandar said.

Algerian radio Monday said the group's president, Sadek Bousenna, was still hoping to arrange a meeting.

Saudi Arabia has surplus capacity to raise its output to around 7.5 million from the current 5.5 million b/d, the oil industry sources in the Gulf said.

Saudi Arabia and other oil price moderates in OPEC believe driving oil prices as high as possible will in the long-term persuade consumers to cut back on crude, especially crude from the turbulent Gulf region.

Also, Saudi Arabia has close oil industry links with Western markets, the main one being a joint venture with U.S. firm Texaco to refine and distribute in 23 southern U.S. states.

Saudi oil firm denies cut in sales

S. African government, black leaders plead for end to violence

JOHANNESBURG (Agencies) — Government and black leaders pleaded Tuesday for an end to tribal violence that has killed at least 392 people.

Foreign Affairs Minister P. K. Botha met Zulu leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Gen. Bantu Holomisa, leader of the predominantly Xhosa homeland of Transkei, to discuss fighting in black township around Johannesburg between Zulus and Xhosas.

"The need, whatever the cause is, is to put an immediate end to the bloodshed. All political leaders have a responsibility in this respect which they must accept by putting aside political objectives," the leaders said in a joint statement.

The African National Congress (ANC) was not represented at the 45-minute meeting in Pretoria. Zulus loyal to Buthelezi's conservative Inkatha Movement and mostly Xhosa followers of the ANC have been fighting since Aug. 12.

Buthelezi was to meet later with President F. W. de Klerk.

"Not only must the bloodshed cease, the war of words must

cease," the statement said. "This has often been interpreted at grassroots level as license for violence."

Bands from the tribes — the country's two largest — have battled with guns, machetes, spears, clubs and axes in the worst township violence in years.

A police spokeswoman said groups of armed Zulus and Xhosas gathered in the Tembisa township early Tuesday. Lt. Ida Van Zweel said police were trying to keep the groups apart.

Also Tuesday, a bomb exploded in a car at a Johannesburg hotel believed frequented by ANC supporters. The blast broke several windows, but nobody was injured, police said.

The bomb appeared similar to those used by extreme right-wing whites opposed to government moves toward sharing power with the black majority.

De Klerk met last week with ANC Deputy President Nelson Mandela to seek a halt to the violence.

Buthelezi and Mandela have made separate calls in the past for an end to the violence, but their

followers have continued to fight.

Police figures Tuesday raised the death toll in township violence to 392 since Aug. 12, including 120 in Tokosa, 112 in Soweto, 56 in Kwathema, 42 in Kadehong and 31 in Tembisa. Police said they found more bodies overnight.

The Johannesburg clashes marked a spread of the political violence from eastern Natal province, where Inkatha-ANC fighting has killed some 5,000 blacks over the past five years.

The ANC has rejected a face-to-face meeting with Buthelezi since fighting began in Johannesburg. Mandela previously canceled a meeting with Buthelezi earlier this year, reportedly because of pressure from ANC leaders in Natal.

The ANC contends Buthelezi is trying to broaden Inkatha's constituency beyond Natal by instigating violence against ANC backers in the Johannesburg area.

He said informants would be guaranteed secrecy and rewards ranging from one rand (40 cents) for a bullet to 1,000 rand (\$400) for an automatic rifle.

Police chief Johan Van Der Merwe is offering rewards for information leading to the seizure of firearms and ammunition.

Both the ANC and Inkatha oppose apartheid, the system of racial segregation that allows 5 million whites to maintain political and economic control over 30 million blacks.

But the two groups differ over tactics and plans for a future South Africa.

Police and soldiers patrolled the townships in force Tuesday, seeking to maintain a fragile calm.

Police chief Johan Van Der Merwe is offering rewards for information leading to the seizure of firearms and ammunition.

The majority opinion was to go ahead with Oct. 14," De Maiziere said Tuesday.

De Maiziere, his government and economy in shreds, said he had agreed the date, six weeks ahead of Dec. 2 all-German elections, with the heads of 10 of the 12 parties in the Volkskammer.

"The majority opinion was to go ahead with Oct. 14," De

E. Germany fixes Oct. 14 date for unity

EAST BERLIN (R) — The leaders of all but two of East Germany's parliamentary parties have agreed on Oct. 14 as the date for merger with West Germany. Prime Minister Lothar de Maiziere said Tuesday.

He told parliament Pakistan began shelling Indian border posts Sunday.

"Our troops in the area retaliated with appropriate fire. Exchange of fire is continuing," Singh said.

Singh said the director-generals of military operations from both countries were meeting Tuesday to cool down the situation.

"There is no cause for any undue concern since we trust that these localised incidents will be contained and the situation is defused," Singh said.

"Our forces are fully prepared to effectively deal with any eventualities," he said. "It is our sincere hope that there will be no recurrence of such an incident."

Singh said the shelling began a week after India repelled alleged Pakistani incursions into the Kupwara area of Indian-ruled Kashmir.

Tensions along the border have increased significantly since January when a secessionist campaign by Muslim militants in Indian-ruled Kashmir erupted into major civil war.

The Social Democrats (SPD) quit the government Sunday after De Maiziere fired two of the party's cabinet ministers.

The SPD and De Maiziere's Christian Democrats (CDU) are jostling for position as the campaign for the all-German poll heats up.

On Wednesday both parties agreed on the Oct. 14 date for accession to West Germany, the premier said.

Only the farmer Communists — now called the Party of Democratic Socialism — and the small civil rights group Alliance 90 dissented, favouring merger on election day.

Oct. 14 is when East Germany sets up a federal state structure conforming to West Germany's.

Oct. 9, the day of the parliamentary debate, is the first anniversary of a mass demonstration in Leipzig seen as a turning point in the popular uprising against Communist rule.

"The date was... when the final decision was taken not to disperse the Monday demonstrations with weapons and gives the accession decision some dignity," De Maiziere said.

Dignity has been sadly lacking during the coalition crisis.

It has been accompanied by rapid economic deterioration, with rocketing unemployment.

India, Pakistan continue artillery duel in Kashmir

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian and Pakistani forces are fighting a fierce artillery duel in the disputed Kashmir region. Indian Prime Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh said Tuesday.

He told parliament Pakistan began shelling Indian border posts Sunday.

"Our troops in the area retaliated with appropriate fire. Exchange of fire is continuing," Singh said.

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border, where the two sides confront each other at heights of up to 6,000 metres.

An Indian Defence Ministry spokesman said Monday that Pakistan probably began firing at the Indian posts to boost the sagging morale of Kashmiri militants battered by the arrests of several top guerrilla commanders over the last few weeks.

"There is an attempt now to push as many militants as possible through the infiltration routes before snow falls and closes the passes," the spokesman said.

More than 1,000 people have died in Indian-ruled Jammu and Kashmir since January when Indian security forces launched a crackdown on the Kashmiri revolt.

In Muzaffarabad, the prime minister of Pakistan-administered Kashmir Monday ordered compulsory military training to help an independence campaign in the Indian part of the disputed state.

Mumtaz Hussain Rathore also said his administration would file a petition in the International Court of Justice in the Hague against what it called the Indian occupation of two-thirds of Kashmir.

Rathore told a rally in the state capital Muzaffarabad that military training would be compulsory for high school and college students throughout Azad (free) Kashmir. "The whole of Azad Kashmir is the base camp of the liberation struggle," he said.

He also said he would also invite U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to visit Azad Kashmir to see the plight of thousands of refugees who fled a seven-month-old crackdown in the Indian part of Kashmir.

Pakistani and Indian forces, massed along the U.N.-monitored ceasefire line that snakes through the mountains of Kashmir, have frequently exchanged machine-gum and rifle fire since an uprising in India's Jammu and Kashmir state flared into open revolt in January.

Occasionally small mortars are also used, but artillery exchanges have been confined to the Siachen Glacier near the Chinese

COLUMN 8

Computers replace keepers at Grace Darling's lighthouse

LONDON (R) — The lighthouse from which Grace Darling rowed through stormy seas more than 150 years ago to save survivors of a shipwreck — giving Britons an enduring tale of human courage — is to be run by computer instead of people. Longstone Lighthouse, on the rocky Farne Islands off England's northeastern coast, will be fully automated by the end of the year, a spokeswoman for the Trinity House Lighthouse Authority said.

"Obviously it's bad that we have to put our priorities straight," the spokeswoman said. "All 83 of the authority's lighthouses in England and Wales will be automated by the end of the decade to improve efficiency. The lighthouse keepers will be offered other jobs. But one of the present

"There can be no Grace Darlings after September," Gordon McDonald told the Daily Telegraph newspaper. "Microchips cannot row out to the rescue and cannot make human decisions to risk danger, which meant the difference of life and death to those

survivors. Grace and her father rescued against all the odds." In 1838, Grace Darling, the lighthouse keeper's daughter, won a bravery medal and a place in history for rowing out with her father from Longstone to rescue nine survivors from a stone-wrecked steamer.

Irish leader turns poet

DUBLIN (R) — Prime Minister Charles Haughey turned poet in open a new Irish radio station.

The charismatic 64-year-old Irish leader told new listeners on Radio Kerry Sunday: "A joyous message I bring this morning...

To lift your hearts and banish care.

This is a moment of colouring.

Good people of Kerry, you're on the air."

Poet Brendan Kennelly declared afterwards "yes, I like it. It had a good buoyant rhythm and he read it very well."

Irish leader turns poet

JAPANESE woman gives birth to 18th child

TOKYO (R) — A Japanese woman has given birth to her 18th child, making her family the biggest in the country, hospital officials said. Hisako Misu, 44, and her new son were both doing well, officials at the hospital in Yachimata, near Tokyo, said.

The rescue ended a 15-hour ordeal for the 46 Norwegians, two Dutchmen and one Englishman aboard the platform, built to house workers on offshore oil rigs.

On Monday morning 90 mile-an-hour (145 kph) winds had snapped the towline while the Norwegian-owned platform was being moved from the Norwegian Ekoifisk oil field to a natural gas pumping station in the West German sector of the North Sea.

The storm tore away the helicopter platform and rescue equipment, and a support leg sticking up into the air made rescue by helicopter impossible.

Distress calls brought help from a flotilla of ships, including the liner Queen Elizabeth II, which changed course to take control of rescue operations until mid-afternoon when it was able

to continue its Norwegian cruise.

As gale-force winds pushed the platform southeast through Denmark's North Sea sector towards the Jutland coast, the commander decided to keep his crew aboard rather than risk jumping into the storm-tossed seas.

But early Tuesday the platform began taking on water and tilting dangerously, forcing him to order an evacuation. "There was still a strong wind and high seas," said Voxtorp. "It was not for Sunday swimmers."

One small boat capsized while pulling crewmen from the sea, but all aboard were rescued by another vessel. The crew were being taken to Esbjerg aboard the supply ship Esvagt Omega and the Protector, both owned by the Danish offshore oil and gas firm Maersk.

Officials of the Norwegian subsidiary of Phillips Petroleum, the U.S. oil firm which had hired the platform to meet the crew, Voxtorp said.

The Yamaguchi-Gumi has grown to its present size from a membership of about 6,000 five years ago, and roughly one in every four gangsters is now under its "umbrella," according to police statistics.

The violence came to Tokyo in February, when two Yamaguchi-Gumi gangsters were beaten to death at the office of the Nibiki-Kai gang in suburban Hachioji. Dozens of shootings were reported in the battles that followed.

The Nibiki-Kai, with membership estimated in the hundreds, belongs to the 20th Council, which reportedly intervened to help end the dispute.

In June, the National Police Agency reported that the Yamaguchi-Gumi was backing the advance into Tokyo of dozens of "Sokuya" racketeers, who specialize in extorting money from companies.

The gangster said that if the Yamaguchi-Gumi attacks a council member again, he expects all members will join in the fight, a scenario which would be unprecedented in Tokyo.

Pakistan to extradite 11 Soviet hijackers

crew members, returned to the Uzbekistan capital of Tashkent Monday night, TASS said.

The prisoners, armed with guns and homemade explosives, overpowered their guards in midair Sunday and hijacked the plane to Pakistan. It landed at Karachi International Airport Monday with less than 15 minutes of fuel remaining.

Airport officials said the hijackers surrendered about two hours after landing and sought political asylum.

The Aeroflot Tupolev 154 jet liner, with 29 passengers and nine

Speaking to reporters near the

3 top generals killed in Taiwan plane crash

TAIPEI, Taiwan (AP) — A Taiwanese Air Force plane, carrying three top generals, crashed and exploded on a sugar cane field in heavy rain Tuesday, killing all 18 people on board, the defense ministry said.

A ministry statement said the Beech-1900 Turboprop transport craft was carrying three major generals and their aides on an "inspection mission" when it crashed in Yunlin, a village 250 kilometres south of Taipei. Three crew members also died in the

7:58 a.m. (23:58 GMT Monday) crash.

The generals were identified as air force deputy Chief of Staff Lin-Lung-Hsien, Air Force Operations Director Ning Chien-Chuang and combined services forces' ordinance director Taso

Yao-Yi.

Biographical information, considered a military secret, on the three was not immediately available.

The China Times Express newspaper said the officers were on their way to inspect a military airport being built in central Taiwan in Chiayi, near Yunlin.

The newspaper said the aircraft hit the ground and exploded, the force of the blast split the aircraft in two, hurling the cockpit in the muddy field and scattering the rest of the plane in pieces, the

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